

plants were growing specifically on the Gallime soil series. This series has a surface (A) horizon that is fine sandy loam in texture and is of medium acid. This soil is classified as a fine-loamy, siliceous, thermic, Glossic Paleudalf. The slope of the area is 0–3% and the elevation is approximately 15 m. The geology of the site is of the Quarternary System; Recent Pleistocene Series; Houston (Gulf Coast) Group, and of the Beaumont and Lissie Formation. Associated species include *Quercus nigra* L., *Magnolia virginica* L., *Nyssa sylvatica* Marsh., *Salix nigra* Marsh., *Persea borbonia* (L.) Spreng., *Cephalanthus occidentalis* L., *Myrica cerifera* L., *Rhus* sp., *Ampelopsis arborea* (L.) Koehne., *Chasmanthium latifolium* (Michx.) Yates, *Lygodium japonicum* (Thunb.) Sw., *Hydrolea ovata* Choisy, *Scirpus cyperinus* (L.) Kunth, *Eleocharis montana* (H.B.K.) Roem. & Schult., *Carex jorii* Bailey, *C. glaucescens* Ell., *Erianthus* sp., *Xyris* sp., *Panicum* spp., *Pluchea* sp., *Rhexia* sp., and *Ludwigia* sp.

In the southwestern United States, the authors have observed *Carex gigantea* growing in association with bald Cypress (*Taxodium distichum* (L.) Rich.). Bald cypress was not found within miles of this collection site. Whether historically bald cypress grew at this site or not is difficult to ascertain.

We hope the rediscovery of this species in Texas will prompt the Texas Organization for Endangered Species to study this species as a candidate for the "state endangered species list" as defined by Beatty and Mahler (1987). — Stanley D. Jones and J.K. Wipff, S.M. Tracy Herbarium, Department of Range Science, Texas A&M University, College Station, TX 77843, U.S.A., and Gretchen D. Jones, Department of Biology, Texas A&M University, College Station, TX 77843, U.S.A.

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SYMPHORICARPOS OCCIDENTALIS (CAPRIFOLIACEAE), NEW TO TEXAS — *Symphoricarpos occidentalis* Hook., western snowberry, wolfberry, is a stoloniferous shrub to 1(1.5) m forming large colonies. This taxon is found in New Mexico at 1, 500–2, 600 m in Colfax (Martin and Hutchins 1981) and Union (Great Plains Flora Association 1977, Martin and Hutchins 1981) counties; in Morton County, Kansas (Great Plains

Flora Association 1977) and in Cimarron County, Oklahoma (Great Plains Flora Association 1977 and 1986, Waterfall 1972, Williams n.d.). Waterfall (1972) locates it in western Cimarron County south of Kenton. This is the first report of this species in Texas with herbarium specimens being deposited in the BRIT/SMU herbarium (in flower, *Simpson* 689 and fruit, *Simpson* 1189). Neither Vines (1960), Correll and Johnston (1970), Waterfall (1972), Great Plains Flora Association (1977, 1986), nor Johnston (1988, 1990) list *S. occidentalis* as occurring in Texas. The Texas specimen is located on a northwest bank of Fryer Lake on Wolf Creek in Ochiltree County. Western snowberry occupies about a 15 m² area and could be a single clone spreading by stolons from the original plant. *Prunus angustifolia* Marsh. marks its northeasterly boundary with putative *P. munsoniana* Wight & Hedr. at its southwestern extremities. Lake Fryer bounds it on the east and a road and an *Agropyron smithii* Rydb. grassland delimits it to the west. The colony flowers in June with fruit ripening in August-September and remaining on the bush through the winter or until taken by birds. Eighty-two per cent of dormant wood cuttings taken in January rooted. According to Vines (1960), the plant has potential for use as an ornamental, for erosion control, and as forage for cattle. — *Benny J. Simpson, Texas Agricultural Experiment Station, Texas A&M University Research and Extension Center, 17360 Coit Road, Dallas, TX 75252, U.S.A.*

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